

OGDEN MADE THE HEADQUARTERS

"Convenience and Economy of Living" Said to Be Greater Than in Salt Lake.

SIX DISTRICT FORESTERS

Clyde Leavitt Will Be in Charge in This District.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Oct. 7.—The district foresters who will be in charge of the six field districts of the forest service, beginning Jan. 1, 1909, have been selected by United States Forester Gifford Pinchot. They are as follows: District 1, W. B. Greeley, Missoula, Mont.; district 2, Smith Riley, Denver, Colo.; district 3, A. C. Ringland, Albuquerque, N. M.; district 4, Clyde Leavitt, Ogden, Utah; district 5, F. E. Olmsted, San Francisco, Cal.; district 6, E. T. Allen, Portland, Ore.

It was the original intention to locate the headquarters of district 4 at Salt Lake. The change to Ogden was made on account of advantages as regards convenience and economy of living afforded by that city.

All the district foresters are men of technical training and tried practical ability in forest matters. Most of them have been members of the forest service for several years. They have risen in the service through successive promotions. They are familiar with national forest work, with the west, and with the western people. Recently they have been dealing in their daily work with the technical and business problems over which they will have larger and more responsible supervision under the new assignments.

The District Foresters.

Mr. Greeley was born in New York in 1879, and in 1890 moved to California, which is still his legal residence. He is a graduate of the University of California and of the Yale forest school, receiving the degree of master of forestry from the latter in 1904. After working with the United States geological survey he entered the forest service through civil service examination July 1, 1904. His last position was that of supervisor of the Sequoia national forest, California.

Mr. Riley was born in Maryland in 1878. He received his education in the Sherwood Friends' school in Montgomery county, and in the public schools of the District of Columbia. He entered the forest service as a student assistant in May, 1900, and has since held successively the positions of forest assistant, forest inspector, forest supervisor and associate chief of the office of forest management.

Mr. Ringland was born in New York in 1882. After graduating from the Montclair high school, he became a student assistant in the forest service in 1900. He has since held the positions of assistant forest expert, forest assistant, chief of the office of reserve boundaries, chief of the section of settlement, chief of the office of lands and assistant forester.

Utah Chief.

Mr. Leavitt is a native of Michigan, where he was born in 1879. He entered the forest service as a student assistant in 1902, and has since passed through the grades of forest assistant, assistant chief of the office of organization and chief of the office of organization.

Mr. Olmsted was born in Hartford, Conn. He was graduated from Yale university in 1894. After following engineering and topographical work, he spent the year 1897-98 in the Harvard graduate school of forestry, and continued the study of forestry in Germany and Italy in 1898 and 1899. He was appointed agent in the forest service in 1900. Since then he has held the positions of forest assistant, chief of the division of products, chief of boundaries, chief inspector for the service and chief inspector for district 5.

Mr. Allen entered government service as a ranger under the general land office in 1898, the first year that the "reserves," as they were then called, were under administration. In 1902 he entered the forest service as a student assistant and became a field assistant through civil service examination in 1900. In 1901 he was transferred to the department of the interior to become special inspector of timber sales and trespass controversies in the Black Hills, South Dakota. In 1903 he was transferred back to the forest service when, in 1905, the forests were placed under the administration of the forest service. He became assistant chief of the section of reserve boundaries. In July of the same year he accepted the position of state forester of California. He returned to the forest service in July, 1906, as district forester, and afterward chief inspector, for Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our sincerest thanks to the officers, the able and efficient posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps of the posts for the kindness, help and sympathy shown us during the illness and after the death of our beloved husband and father, Thomas A. Faloon.

MRS. THOMAS A. FALOON, MAMMIE FALOON.

UNSUSPECTING FRESHMEN LED INTO UNDERGROUND TRAP AT UNIVERSITY

Imprisonment in a dark, dingy tunnel was the fate that befell a number of freshmen at the university yesterday, who were misguided by some mischievous upper classmen. The freshmen had been assured by one of their professors to report to the class on the seismograph, the instrument stationed at the university to measure and detect earthquakes. With this end in view, they followed some upper classmen to direct them to the instrument, and the older students gave them a card of directions that made it impossible for the unsuspecting freshmen to arrive at any place except in the middle of one of the tunnels connecting two of the buildings and carrying the steam pipes. They were told that the tunnel led into a big chamber fifty feet underground, where the instrument was located. The freshmen readily accepted the directions and went on their way.

It happens, however, that these tunnels were once popular retreats for adventurous students, and long before the days of the present students the faculty discovered this and made stringent rules against being in the tunnels.

PASSED FIFTY MILLION MARK

National Reclamation Fund Exceeding Expectations of Those Interested.

MUCH OF IT ALREADY SPENT

NEW PROJECTS UNLIKELY IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Oct. 7.—The national reclamation fund has passed the \$50,000,000 mark. Nine and one half millions of dollars were added to the fund during the past fiscal year, by far the largest contribution in any one year since the passage of the national reclamation act, and the total fund, including the contributions received during the past year, now amounts to \$50,746,454.

Not all this amount is now available for use, for many millions have already been expended in the construction of works in all the states contributing to the fund, and other millions have been contracted for, so that all the money heretofore available, or now available, will be required for the completion of projects now under way. It is not expected that any new projects will be authorized in the immediate future.

North Dakota Leads.

Up to the past year, Oregon has been the leading contributor to the reclamation fund, with North Dakota second. The land fraud prosecutions in Oregon, however, have had the effect of retarding land sales in that state, and in consequence receipts from such sales have fallen behind the receipts of North Dakota, thus enabling that state to forge to the front for the first time. North Dakota has been experiencing a land boom, which made it possible for the state to climb into first place. Washington, this year, as heretofore, occupies third place on the list of contributors.

Contributions of States.

The following table shows the contributions made to the fund during the past year, and the total contributions of each state up to June 30, 1908.

State.	Contributions during the past year.	Total contributions to date.
Arizona	\$65,907	\$435,522
California	537,735	2,466,167
Colorado	709,538	3,826,869
Idaho	490,825	3,552,059
Kansas	152,686	456,808
Montana	654,306	4,027,112
Nebraska	125,563	946,650
Nevada	69,512	206,408
New Mexico	535,558	1,642,089
North Dakota	1,884,071	8,359,314
Oregon	523,842	4,745,842
South Dakota	1,387,413	8,167,822
Utah	753,662	2,561,914
Washington	157,097	714,924
Wyoming	842,762	5,089,056
Total	\$9,518,823	\$50,746,454

Figures for 1908 Estimated.

It should be said, by way of explanation, that the figures given for the fiscal year 1908 are merely estimated, and are based on the actual receipts from public land sales in the various states. In 1906 and again in 1907 the reclamation fund received 33 per cent of the land receipts, the other 67 per cent going to state agricultural colleges, and to defray certain expenses of the local land offices, such as fees and commissions of registers and receivers. The figures above quoted are computed on the 33 per cent basis, and may be slightly excessive or not sufficiently liberal. However, the same percentage was applied to each of the states, so that the relative contributions are as shown, and final computation will show the figures approximately as given.

Under the reclamation law a majority of the money contributed by any state to the reclamation fund shall be expended in building irrigation works within that state. The interior department has stipulated that 51 per cent shall thus be set apart in what is known as the restricted fund, and the remaining 49 per cent goes into the general fund, to be expended by the secretary where it is considered most essential. Thus it works that some states have, up to the present time, received more benefit than their land receipts justify, while others have been cut off. In the end, however, each state will receive its just share of the money until all the available water shall have been utilized.

Rapidly Increasing.

By way of comparison, it is interesting to note that more money was turned into the reclamation fund during the fiscal year 1908 (the year ending June 30, 1908), than in any previous year since the law was enacted. The smallest contribution was made in 1903, when it was only one million dollars. The next highest year to 1903 was 1907, when the contribution amounted to \$7,984,222. The smallest contribution was made in 1901, a little in excess of three millions. It is evident from these figures that the land resources of the United States are far from exhausted, and that when they yield increasing incomes, now exceeding ten million dollars, the highest figure in the history of the general land office.

As a matter of fact, the contributions to the reclamation fund in 1907 and 1908 are far ahead of estimates made by the reclamation service, and there is between four and five million dollars more on hand than was counted on when the estimates were made. However, the increased cost of labor and materials, and the fact that some projects are running ahead of estimates, will cut into this excess, so that there will be no money available for beginning new projects, not yet approved.

Eldest Prize Winners

Concert Tabernacle tonight at 8:15.

KEITH-O'BRIEN Co.

Fashionable Furs

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY SALE



Big type doesn't make values. Fluent words add nothing. Promises, unsupported by reliability, quality, style and workmanship, are detrimental to a store's standing. Keith-O'Brien Company is careful in making promises. Every statement on the part of the store is a fact. A promise of a bargain means your money's worth—and more.

WE ARE CERTAIN YOU WILL APPRECIATE THE STANDARD OF THESE FURS—APPRECIATE PARTICULARLY THE SPECIAL, UNDER PRICES.

Discounted sufficient to make purchasing an object—an opportune time to select Christmas furs. New furs, new ideas in large and charming assortment, comprising the inexpensive, the more expensive. So many, many handsome pieces.

A woman's heart is set on furs at the beginning of a season.

Or at Christmas time. After which interest wanes.

Men give thought to them—for men give presents—and giving time is coming.

But a majority of women make their own selections.

And timely now is this sale, coming, as it does, with the first breath of chilly weather.

Hence this sale will attract. It will be of special interest because of the character of the furs. They are from a leading manufacturer's high grade stock. Each article is reliable. Distinctive features give exclusiveness to many of them. And the scope of the showing is extremely broad.

Handsome Isabella Fox Sets, Shawl, made with two heads in the back and finished with large brush tails. Rug muff. This set lined throughout with Skinner's satin. Special \$22.50

Isabella Fox Shawls, finished with bush tails and heads and lined with Skinner's satin. One of the newest and most practical styles shown. Special \$15.00

A large Empire Muff, to match. Special \$15.00

Eastern Mink Muff, the genuine natural mink, made in the new Empire Style. Figured satin lining. A great value. Special \$32.50

Japanese Mink Scarf in one of the new stunning shawl styles, made of the whole skins, a beautifully blended fur, of the finest quality. Special \$35.00

Animal Muffs of fine whole skins, in the Rug Style; lined with shirred satin. Special \$22.50

Eastern Mink Muffs in a variety of Empire, Pillow and Animal Styles; excellent skins, perfectly matched. From \$49.50 to \$97.50

The Popular Throw Scarfs, With Rug Muffs to Match

Blue Wolf Throw Scarfs, 55-inch length, lined with heavy figured satin. Special \$12.50

Blue Wolf Rug Muffs, lined with figured satin. Special \$12.50

Black Fox Throw Scarfs, 62-inch length, lined with Skinner's satin. Special \$11.50

Black Fox Rug Muffs, lined with shirred black satin. Special \$12.50



FURS FOR THE CHILDREN.

A large assortment of the newest styles, in furs that appeal to the little ones, and though light in color, may be easily and very satisfactorily cleaned at home. Select the Xmas furs now while the assortment is large, affording a wide selection.



White Coney Sets, satin lined throughout. Special, \$12.50.

Other new styles at \$3.50, \$5.95, \$7.50 and \$9.75.

Thibet Sets, the fur that can be washed. Popular styles at \$4.95, \$6.50, \$12.50 and up to \$25.00.

Very pretty and serviceable sets of White Coney and Grey Squirrel blended, at \$4.50, \$5.95 and \$7.95.

Angora Sets, just the furs for the little ones, made with a purse attached to the muff. Special at \$2.98

As a leader, we are offering an assortment of neck scarfs in different styles and furs, including Martens, Astrakhans, etc. Special at \$1.95

Japanese Mink Throw Scarf, trimmed with heads and lined with figured satin. Special \$8.50

Empire Style Muff to match. Special \$15.00

An opportunity to secure a set of the best wearing furs at a most popular price.

We are also showing several jaunty styles of neck pieces in Japanese Mink, at \$6.75, \$8.50, \$9.75 and \$16.50.

Splendid assortment of chic styles in the popular cravat, stocks and throws, in natural, genuine Mink. Exceptional values. Special \$25.00

A most complete assortment of Mink and Black Lynx Furs, in both separate neck pieces and muffs or sets, ranging in price from \$29.50 to \$135.00 each.



The season's newest styles in fur sets for the young Miss, shown in Monflourn, imitation Ermine, imitation Chinchilla, Blue Wolf and Watermink. Special, for \$5.95, \$6.99, \$7.95, \$9.75, \$12.50, \$13.50 and up to \$25.00.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday—Last Days of the Silk Sale. Reductions from 20 Per Cent to 50 Per Cent. Many of the Values Worth Double

28 Shades of Satin Messalines, 75c to \$1.00 for \$59c
Imported Swiss Messalines, 30 shades; values to \$1.50 for \$89c
35 and 36-inch Black Taffeta, \$1.25 quality for \$89c
19-inch Taffeta, K. O. B., quality 75c \$59c
30-inch Taffeta, K. O. B., quality \$1.25 \$85c

35-inch Taffeta, K. O. B., quality \$1.50 \$95c
19-inch Phalanx, 85c quality \$69c
21-inch Phalanx, \$1.15 quality \$85c
23-inch Phalanx, \$1.25 quality \$90c
36-inch Phalanx, \$1.65 quality \$130
36-inch, all Silk Peau de Soie, \$1.50 quality \$98c
36-inch all Silk Satin Duchesse, \$1.50 quality \$119

All other makes and weaves, including the world-renowned "Bonnet" French Silks, Moneyback and Queen Qualities.

20 Per Cent Discount.